

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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CRUELTIES INFILCTED UPON CHILDREN.

BY MARY F. DAVIS.

Is New York City, Mr. Burgh started and supervises a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," and great benefits have resulted.

We are still far enough from this ideal state. There is much talk of abolishing corporal punishment in schools, and while many teachers would gladly acquiesce in such an arrangement, they feel that the difficulty lies further back than their authority extends.

The law and public opinion give those who have charge of children out of schools unlimited license to chastise them by flogging.

The one hundred thousand miserable waifs,

for instance, that belong among the poverty-stricken and vicious of New York city, fifteen thousand of whom are daily and nightly roaming our streets, and ripening with fearful rapidity for the prison, the poor-houses, or the gallows; are habituated to obedience only through fear of the lash.

Should teachers alone be required to govern this juvenile mass?

There is now a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children." The men who whip, stone, and maim animals, are no less cruel to the helpless children placed in their power.

"Are they not our own?" say they, "to do with as we please? Who has any right to interfere?"

Even the instinct of paternity is faint in such natures, compared with a savage love of control;

and children are puny reeds in their hands, to be bent or broken as they will.

In our towns and cities, and in the free, broad country, the air is too often rent with the unbridled cry of the young,

who call in vain for pity when blows of ferocious anger or wanton cruelty bruise and lacerate their quivering flesh, from hands that should be their shield.

Much and deuceless are these poor little ones; let us speak for them, and claim compassion and protection.

It has been thought rash, and almost irreligious, to interfere with parental authority; and strange to say, while planks have been formed and systems prepared for the government of states, and a method has by mutual consent been adopted in the families of civilized States for the government of children. It is left entirely to the wisdom or folly, the judgment or caprice, of parents and guardians.

Consequently we see all varieties of management, from that utter lack of parental restraint, which results in domestic chaos, to the despotic control which makes a trembling slave of every child in the family group.

On one hand, foolish fond parents

and pamper and indulge their offspring till selflessness, ingratitude and arrogance take possession of their young hearts; on the other, full sweep is given by child-owners to passionate and cruel impulses, till children become broken-spirited, or hardened into little brutal beings.

Of course there is a vast body of enlightened men and women who avoid each of these two extremes, and govern their children according to the law of common sense; but even these would do well to pause now and then, and consider the nature of the young beings entrusted to their care.

The sensitive feelings of the little ones are often needlessly and severely wounded by thoughtless reproofs in presence of others, which hurt them like blows; or they are subjected to what is called "teasing" by older children and adults, which mortifies and exasperates them.

Children are indulged in actions and sayings which, when older, they are punished for; and not infrequently on innocent children is laid the burden of a life-long, bitter memory of unjust accusation and punishment.

People govern according to their moods and caprices, and to do indefinitely or mirthfully over a child's offence, which to-morrow they severely reprove.

One never thought or thought they assume to understand thoughts, each young soul.

"You would play upon me," said Hamlet, "you would seem to know my thoughts; you would pluck the heart of my mystery."

"Do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?"

Recklessly and rudely do too many dare to handle that mysterious and complicated instrument, the child-nature.

What wonder that, like unskilled players

on the pipe, they bring forth only discord?

There is a key-note to which the young spirit ever quickly and sweetly responds, and that is affection.

A child knows its friends.

The mere toddling babe into a room full of strangers,

and at once feels the mysterious tie of sympathy which links it to some loving heart, and to that alone it clings.

Love is more strong and enduring than heart-throb, some gentle teacher whose loving encouragement won us to greater achievement than another instructor could have driven us to by the sterner severity.

Love is the universal solvent. We know not what we lose when we do not cultivate between ourselves and the young souls we have in charge that divine quality by which alone we find balance and compass them.

From the date of their inception they reach out to us for light and sympathy.

Each has its keen, fresh joys, which it would have if you share and respond to by the kindly glance and smile; and it has, too, its sorrows, real and imagined, which only wise, tender love can cure.

Parents turn not coldly away from the bright innocence of the child prattler. Deceive not the trusting little heart by nameless prompts.

Turn not from you the poor child at that moment of consolable grief, which to you, trivial, is to it unspeakable.

Hold back the hand of passion, which only wise, tender love can cure.

These little pilgrims who grope amid fatigues and weariness; let us wisely guide and tenderly guard them. That will reveal to us their whole hearts, and as we listen to their lisping utterances, we shall be reminded of the trust and innocence of the sinless world.

Should we then relinquish the government of our children? By no means. They are forward, which must be corrected. They will show from time to time we know not what strange and frosty tendencies. It will require the utmost moral vigilance sometimes to restrain in ourselves the impatience and vexation which will arise in view of their heedlessness and perversity. But until we have gained this mastery over our own impulses, we can never have saving control even the most recalcitrant.

But if I am willing, one for one, and leaves me,

these little greyhounds who grope amid fatigues and weariness; let us wisely guide and tenderly guard them. That will reveal to us their whole hearts, and as we listen to their lisping utterances, we shall be reminded of the trust and innocence of the sinless world.

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whole question to the courts for decision. They sent agents to Washington at whose solicitation Gen. Grant personally Mr. Bowtell to hold his resignation in suspense until the Georgia Legislature could submit the legality of their action to the courts, alleging that the State had acted by the decision of the courts." But for this interpretation of the Grant, the Georgia members of the House would have been compelled to believe that the Georgia Legislature had passed a resolution referring the question to the courts, and in consequence thereof, it would have incurred the censure of their members in the House until its adjournment. It is plain, therefore, that the Georgia Legislature did not intend to assemble, break bread, and sit in Congress, and should not be liable to the decision of their own Georgia courts, and to put it in force by reinstating the ejected members. The House, however, will now proceed to pass the resolutions now pending therein to the effect that Georgia has not complied with the Reconstruction acts, and that its representatives are not entitled to seats in the House. This will give the South time to move, and leave Congress free to proceed with whatever legislation it may deem necessary for the reconstruction of the State. The perfidy of the Georgia Legislature will gain nothing by their perjury.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

SPECIAL PREMIUM—PHOTOGRAPH
OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We have arranged to offer as a premium for subscribers for THE STANDARD a life-like, beautifully finished, medium-sized photograph of WENDELL PHILLIPS, made for us by a distinguished Boston artist. We have had many calls for photographs of Mr. Phillips, suitable for framing, which we have hitherto been unable to supply. We have at last a likeness of him which we pronounce eminently satisfactory, and which we think will prove to be as friendly to us as any portrait will be desired. Each photograph will also have Mr. Phillips' autograph. To all our subscribers who renew their own subscriptions and remit for one new subscriber (\$6); or to any one who sends us the names of two new subscribers for one year (\$6), we will forward, post paid, a copy of Mr. Phillips' photograph, the retail price of which is \$2.50.

C A S T E .

We print this week an account of the official reception of Hon. E. D. Bassett, as the duly accredited Minister of the United States, by Gen. Salnave, President of the Republic of Hayti. We put these brief addresses on record as marking an important epoch in the struggle for equal freedom for the colored people of this country. That Mr. Bassett, though a colored man, is a creditable representative of the American people, his address will afford sufficient assurance to such as did not previously know him. The mission to which he is appointed is not first-class, but it is second to none of little importance. We welcome this appointment by President Grant, and are glad to be able to place it to his credit. It is a concession of the right of colored men, otherwise competent, to act as a representative capacity for the whole American people, for the whites as well as the colored. It is an important step forward—a valuable precedent gained. One of its chief advantages will be to render still more apparent the injustice of continuing longer the castes distinction which yet prevails here in political, religious, and social circles, simply on the ground of complexional difference.

If a colored man may be a Foreign Minister why may he not vote at the polls on an equality with other American citizens? Mr. Bassett is a Pennsylvanian, yet if he were at home and attempted to vote next Tuesday in his ward in Philadelphia, he would be rudely turned away from the ballot-box, and very likely assaulted by Mayor Fox's copperhead police for presuming to approach it. What a confession for him to make abroad to the people to whom he belongs! What a sham and a pretence the boasted republicanism and so-called Christian civilization of Pennsylvania, is seen to be brought out by the magic torch-stone of the negro! Nor is Pennsylvania an exception to the general rule.

The paramount national issue, pending at the present time, is whether the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment either will be ratified and become a part of the fundamental law of the land. It simply recognizes the equal political rights of the people of this country, irrespective of difference of color. So strong and all-prevailing is the caste spirit that the progress of the obviously just measure is a source of painful and increasing uncertainty.

The former woman-whipping, male-plundering "Democracy" resist to-day the enfranchisement of the colored people with satanic enthusiasm kindled to that with which they defied slaveholding and slave-hunting in the past. They are sorely pressed by hungry political necessities in some localities, and have seeming differences, but they essentially one in spirit and purpose against the colored people. Many Republicans are tainted with the same caste spirit, and hence the present doubt which attends the Fifteenth Amendment.

The new Constitution of this State, which proposes to abolish the invidious property qualification for colored voters, is almost certain to be defeated by the opposing votes of both Rebel-Democrats and Conservative Republicans. In Ohio, where men who are less than half white are disfranchised, and more immediate responsibility rests upon the voters than in any other State in the Union, a well-informed resident advises us that while the Copperheads are on the alert, many Republicans are indifferent, and apathetic, and that though Pendleton may be defeated, a negro-hating Legislature is very likely to be chosen to vote against the Fifteenth Amendment. So powerful still is the sway of the caste spirit in American politics.

Now is the case relatively better in religious circles. Much as we have occasion to criticise the short comings of President Grant, in failing to give due protection to the colored people of the South, in their trials, pain, transition experience, he is entirely Christian compared with the representatives of the pulpits and popular religious journals of the country on this question of caste. While the fever heat of the war lasted, there were a considerable number of clergymen and editors of religious journals who were quickened to preach and write about "politics" and in some measure to picad for the rights of the colored people. Today nearly all have fallen back into the old deadly stupor. What is it to them that the rights of a race are trembling in the balance, likely to be yet many years longer withheld?—that colored preachers at the South, offensive to the former slave owners, because influential among their brethren as supporters of the loyal party, are ruthlessly maimed, even while preaching to their congregations?—that intelligent, highly respectable colored men and women are slaves from steamboat cabins, and first-class railway cars, denied access to most of the best hotel accommodations, from respectable places of amusement?—refused equal educational facilities, and everywhere socially ostracized and persecuted? Nothing. As a charity, some ministers and church members do send small

clothes and tracts to the freed people, and some do well in helping on the cause of education among them, sustaining brave, heroic, self-sacrificing teachers. Even this charitable interest in behalf of the colored people has greatly fallen off during the past two years. But while giving charity with one hand, these same clergymen and church members, with a few honorable exceptions, go to communion tables, break bread and drink wine, with the worst negro-haters as fellow Christians! Such Christianity is a sham and a mockery in the sight of God. Justice and mercy should go hand in hand. The church mantle upon the shoulders of the supporters of the caste iniquity does more than all else combined to perpetuate that iniquity. An unbeliever in the Divinity of Jesus as a master of speculative opinion, can have no fellowship in popular, orthodox churches, while a negro-hater, one who crucifies Jesus continually in the persons of his colored brethren, is received with open arms and his Christian character cordially endorsed before the world. Thus it was in the days of chattel slavery. Though chattelism has been abolished the religion of the popular religion of the country remains essentially unchanged towards the colored people. The caste prejudice, of which种植者 was a grosser expression, continues. It is with that which that churches, clergy and religious newspapers ought to, but with a few exceptions, do not grapple. Even the New York Independent, the leading orthodox religious newspaper of the country, with a heterodox editor in the vestry, has, we believe, passed the entire summer editorially silent in the presence of the fierce injustice and numerous outrages of which the colored people of the South have been and continue to be the victims.

Through the changes of the past few years we have been many and important, illustrated in one aspect, by the official position occupied by Mr. Bassett, yet while the political prescription continues, with silent acquiescence in the ostracism of colored people by churches, the clergy and the religious press, we shall neither have achieved true republicanism, or a Christian civilization worthy the name.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

In a late number we printed, and commanded to the favorable consideration of our readers, a plan of a Horticultural School for Girls, from the pen of Miss Emma Marwedel. Miss Marwedel is an intelligent, cultivated, practical German woman, who has come to this country with the purpose of founding a school for girls, in which they may be thoroughly, experimentally, educated for horticultural pursuits. The details briefly recapitulated are as follows:

There is a necessity of enlarging the field of labor for women; of providing healthful employment for them; of depicting overcrowded cities; or teaching women to cooperate in their labor; and of educating them to become capable housewives for farmers. A means of accomplishing these ends would be the establishment of cooperative horticultural schools for girls. Such schools should commence to work on a small scale, with small capitals and should make use of all the labor capital at command.

To this end, the institution should organize within itself a well-ordered business by means of the practical labor of the pupils, who should be employed in profitable occupations—such as cultivating delicate vegetables, fruit, berries, and flowers; collecting seeds, making pickles, and preserving fruit, arranging bouquets and wreaths, and perhaps in preparing and arranging hanging vases and flower baskets. There can also be invited to these the raising of bees and silk-worms, and other kindred things.

A dwelling-house with twelve or thirteen rooms, a barn, about thirty or forty acres of land, and a green-house should be obtained. There should also be in attendance a matron, a gardener, a female servant, a gardener's assistant, and the necessary household furniture and implements. During the winter there should be teachers of theoretical branches of study, such as botany and entomology, agricultural economy and chemistry, practical drawing, chorus singing, and some foreign language.

As pupils are admitted free, and also have their board and washing gratis, they must bind themselves not to leave before the end of the term agreed upon. As soon as the institution becomes self-supporting, and there is a surplus of money, each pupil is to receive such a portion of it as corresponds to the work she has performed. The pupils must also bind themselves to fulfill their duties thoroughly and faithfully.

With a competent efficient manager, and such a woman as Miss Marwedel herself, we have no doubt the enterprise would prove, in practice, successful, and an agency of great public usefulness. Miss Marwedel has already gained the confidence and enlisted the hearty cooperation of Gen. Horace Mann, Miss Elizabeth Peabody and others well known to the American public. On Thursday of last week she attended a meeting of the New York Fruit Grower's Club, where her plan for a Horticultural School was presented and discussed.

It awakened much interest, and a resolution was unanimously adopted expressive of the full approbation and cordial sympathy of the Club.

The announcement was made that President White,

and Mr. Cornell of Cornell University, have offered to present to Miss Marwedel several acres of good land adjoining the University farm, at Ithaca, N. Y., for her proposed school, and also to afford to the girls who may become students therein all the facilities of the University lectures. This is a very timely, encouraging offer and it will doubtless be promptly accepted.

Mr. A. S. Fuller, a leading, practical horticulturist, an associate editor of *Hearst and Home*, and an active member of the N. Y. Fruit Grower's Club, said that the project had his hearty support.

He was deeply interested in the subject of horticulture—and he thought that such a school, teaching the study theoretically as well as practically, would be calculated to awaken widespread interest in the study of agriculture, and help the colored people to improve their condition, and help them to understand what would favor the project?

He replied that he thought they would. It was the most ordinary of occurrences to find, on asking a gardener the pedigree of a fruit, that he knew nothing whatever about it. He was so much interested in the subject, that he would stock to stock with plants as much land as Cornell University would give—an offer which met with hearty applause from the Club.

Humboldt commenced writing his "Cosmos" at the age of 75. He devoted only the night to writing; the day he was reading, studying, and collecting materials for his work, and had undertaken, and his evenings he had to spend with King Frederic William the Fourth, who would accept of no excuse for Humboldt's absence from the royal evening parties. The great naturalist wrote every night from 11 to 3 o'clock.

The Christian Register says:

"Sunday morning, the 19th, Unity Church welcomed its pastor, Robert Colyer, home from his summer sojourn amidst the White Mountains and at the sea-shore, with a large congregation of happy, healthy, young people, who had had a most delightful vacation."

The pastor gave them one of his "after-vacation talks," which having the pastor and people very near together, and altogether it was a season of unmixed happiness.

George Eliot writes to the Tribune: "At my visit to Mr. Bright, I met Prof. Thorold Rogers, of Oxford University, the editor of the reception of Mr. Bright's speeches, and his warm personal friend. The Profess-

The Columbia Republican of Hudson, N. Y., gives an account of a recent prosecution in that city, at the instance of Mr. Berg, the vigilant president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of a man named James Brennan for infamously cruelty to a horse. The wretch in a fit of anger nearly tore the horse's tongue out of his mouth. It was so badly lacerated as to render it necessary to amputate what remained. The prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$50. *The Republican* very pertinently says: "It is time that everybody learned the lesson that even brutes have rights which their masters are bound to respect."

Would that somewhat of Mr. Berg's commanding vigilance, and great executive ability, might be awakened in President Grant towards the Ku-Klux and murderous persecutors of the colored and white loyalists of the South!

The N. Y. Herald informed, by its Washington correspondent of the arrest of the managers of the National Theatre, upon a warrant issued at the instance of colored men, makes the following characteristic comment:

"SAFETY AT THE THEATRE.—It seems the darkness in Washington is not quite safe for them to possess, that they are making up a purse to contribute to the cost of the rights of managers of theatres to prescribe where they shall sit. Truly nigger is not much impressed by such a right, but that rather it is the way in which all their money is spent. It would come to just this—they have the same right to go to the theatre as any other citizens do, and the rules of the establishment as other citizens do, and the rules is that they sit at allotted places."

The Herald, which knows well enough that no theatre establishment allows places to white patrons on any other basis than the amount paid for them, is still sick with the virus of its old disease, contracted in the days of slavery.

THEATRES AND CHURCHES alike have been, and to a great extent are still, in the habit of colonizing colored attendants by themselves in the least desirable portions of their audience rooms. A legal protest against this inviolable distinction, we are glad to see, is about to be made in Washington, where there is a special ordinance prohibiting it. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 3d, says:

"A test of the legality of a corporation ordinance of this city providing that distinction shall be made on account of race or color in places of amusement or of resort, was made yesterday before the commissioners were elected to the three circuits of the National Theatre. It was decided that the right of colored men to sit at the right of the play, and they referred to the officer assigned them, and also to take the money which the manager offered to refund. They retired from the theatre, and it is said they intend to bring suit for damages."

Mrs. FRANCES POWER COOPER, writing to the *Sorosis* of this city, of the progress of the Woman's Rights movement in Europe, says:

"The woman question is very strong all over the continent—so much so that an international magazine de-

signed to meet the same is in preparation."

The two Queen of Prussia and Italy, and the

Wurtemberg friends, as you are perhaps aware, would head their respective national societies. We trust to

make an immense step here this year by carrying the Married Women's Property Bill. It has already passed the third reading in the Commons. The Women's College to be opened in October, is also a more promising undertaking.

Without we shall have to wait some years for the franchise, but a recent omission of the word "male" in a bill now before the legislature looks like the bill end of the wedge."

We mentioned last week that President Grant, on the representation of Gen. Reynolds that the triumph of the apostle Hamilton in the approaching election would be substantially a victory for the rebels of Texas, had decided to give his legitimate encouragement to Davis and the loyal party. The Tribune with a bold and frank article, the editor of which is a son of a United States Senator, abominated the Texas rebels, as well as those of Virginia, rallies again to the support of Hamilton, whom it had previously endorsed. Thus when the Administration would do better for the loyal party of the South, which sorely needs, and as fully deserves, its support and strength, *The Tribune* opposes and does what it can to thwart it!

The Springfield Republican says:

"President Grant's proposal of a new prison in Marion County, whose design is for a large and salutary punishment is to be seen in this city. He is still a young man, was educated in the Boston public schools, and in art was a pupil of Thomas Ball, whose statue, statuary and bust every Bostonian and who is now at work on the statue of Gov. Andrew. Millmore has also made a statue of the governor which has great merit, but his best work, thus far, is in busts. His bust of Charles Sumner, which he put in marble, for his niche in the State house, is a remarkable work, both as a portrait and for its artistic beauty. The features are ad-

mirable, and striking; the bust is finished to a particular, in so far as can be well imagined. The resemblance to Edmund Burke, which is no means marred in this bust, is in a fine one. He took his work on busts of General Scott, and the new visitors are forming associations to make the most of their lately acquired privilege. So, too, in other important places. A new and striking series has been furnished for the cause by an incident at a recent farmer's festival. The Duke of Kent is chairman of the Baldwin Farmers' Club, but was unable, on account of importunate business elsewhere, to preside at their annual dinner, connected with the agricultural fair at Gloucester. Her Grace the Duchess took his place, however, and by the head of the table, proposed toasts, and introduced the speakers, with the appropriate speech of her own. 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nesses to collect all statistical and other information concerning their respective branches of industry, and to endeavor to arrive at measures calculated to promote the common interests of the working classes, and to use their most energetic efforts to make them succeed, until the system of Wages Labor shall be replaced by a System of Associated Free Labor.

"Considering that the International character of Labor and Capital requires an International organization of the Trades Unions, the Congress charges the General Council to bring about the international combination of Trades Unions."

Many other subjects were incidentally touched upon in the course of the debates. Amongst these may be mentioned the Centralization of Labor, Cooperation, Cruelty to children in the mines, the right of self-government as Laborers in the States. The last mentioned subject, Mr. Green of Zurich remarked that—"Modern industry had drawn woman into the factory by depriving her of domestic occupation."

Mr. Cyprien of Naples drew a gloomy picture of the condition of the workmen of Italy, declaring that they had given up all hopes of a redress of their grievances at the hands of the middle class. As to striking, he said that when they could not afford to wait out the workmen's day.

The Congress was closed by President Jarry, of London, who concluded his address thus: "Three years ago, at our first Congress at Geneva, we were looked upon as rather a queer lot. The press slighted and ridiculed us; our friends looked doubtful when we unfolded the platform principles which had been agreed to at London, from our adoption by the Congress. To-day our principles are discussed without hesitation; they are proclaimed everywhere, the press approves, and they have won the admiration of America! notwithstanding, sometimes in the most amiable way, but it manifest we have become a power."

"To ensure our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectation. Whatever may happen, we are too strong to die of inanition, and have too tough a constitution to be stamped out of existence by police and government persecutions. We have surrounded the flat obduracy of the Fourth International Congress closed."

And the speaker that followed a strong voice raised the slogan: "Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" which was re-echoed all over the hall.

In the evening sitting, London was again selected as the seat of the General Council, and the members of the last Council unanimously reflected. Paris was also appointed, without a dissentient voice, as the meeting place of the Congress to be held in 1870. The author of *Louis Napoleon*, the President of the French Republic, dares again to threaten France by robbing peaceful travellers of their papers, and avain exposing that great contempt of which he is the perfidious rater, to the contemptuous execrations of the rest of the civilized world.

INDIANS.

We reprint the following eloquent plea in behalf of the Indians with revisions and corrections by the author.—Ed.

THE MASSACRE OF THE WICHITA; OR, SHERIDAN'S LAST RIDE.

BY SHERIDAN, AUTHOR OF MOKE-TA-VATA, THE MARTYRED CHIEF.

On the Wichita, at break of day,
The Cheyenne chieftain's village lay—
The remnant small of a mighty hand,
Now scattered and torn by the rifle band;
The smoke still rising from the smoke-wands,
The ghosts of the murdered kin, who speak:
Fly! fly! for the morn brings fresh dismay
From their village nine miles away.

II.
An thousand boughs, with weeping bright,
In our fore and round moistened lights,
Hide over the unshattered ground,
With a shuddering, smouldering, sulky sound;
They have seen the tents in the sight's cold noon,
And the smoke of the burning camp in the dead mood,
Poured to pounce, like a bird of prey,
On the fatal village nine miles away.

III.
The Indian wire saw the countless strong,
Like this tree of the forest, many and strong;
He who cut it, perished in the day,
That sent this massacre through the air.

"We are many and we are few;

"Ye can drink blood, but we the dew,

"We are many, and you, our children call,

A hundred and thirteen souls in all;

My handful of warriors are strong and brave;

They will fight my helpless people to save;

"They are few, but we are fierce;

"We cannot fight, for we will die;

"We came with this pledge only yesterday

From the fatal nine miles away."

IV.
No savage heart, no human heart,
They kept to their watchéd work of death,

With a maddening shout and a desecring yell,

Like the dire and dreadf ul forms of hell;

And babes in their mothers' breasts were torn,

And sinks were made in their blood;

Mangled forms lay bleeding and dead;

With a ghastly, ghastly, sickening glass,

One red eye gleamed among the ill;

Urging them on with shot and call,

On a foaming horse, that seemed to say:

"I have come to you, you can't escape me,

At the head of a thousand armed men,

With orders, braced with a bloody pen,

These trembling mothers and babes to slay,

From Sheridan nine miles away.

V.
There's that for the facts—that were done!

That day at the rains of the sun!

The tongue shall falter, the pen shall fail,

And lips grow white when they tell the tale

How friend and foe on the field did lie,

All in the name of God, and man, and sin;

The victors, panting their fame to spread,

Gave no heed to the dying, no thought to the dead.

Great God! we have none these hands to stay,

With Sheridan nine miles away?

VI.
All honor to those who, with sword or pen,

Rise up to defend the rights of men;

Who succor the weak and battle the strong;

Who stand up, denouncing the wrong;

Who save the life of a dog or goat;

When Sheridan rode 'tween hell and shade,

Seeing his dead on the bloody field;

And ride him, like a vapor, before his eyes;

Arms, with a sword, and surprise,

To show their forms all swelled and pale;

The prey of the wolves and vultures' food.

Fifteen days did brave Elize lay;

And Sheridan nine miles away.

VII.
But for this deed, this one without a name,

Columbi bends her forehead in shame;

and the angels of doom's plains above,

Are awed in their clouds of love, of our

To gaze while alone with a burthen pen,
Erase the record of Sheridan
And blot out the name of the author of fame.
The story of him with the spotless name,
"Moke-ta-vata," who dared to die
Rather than basal yesterdays!

—Assuredly that the International character of Labor and Capital requires an International organization of the Trades Unions, the Congress charges the General Council to bring about the international combination of Trades Unions."

Many other subjects were incidentally touched upon in the course of the debates. Amongst these may be mentioned the Centralization of Labor, Cooperation, Cruelty to children in the mines, the right of self-government as Laborers in the States. The last mentioned subject, Mr. Green of Zurich remarked that—"Modern industry had drawn woman into the factory by depriving her of domestic occupation."

Mr. Cyprien of Naples drew a gloomy picture of the condition of the workmen of Italy, declaring that they had given up all hopes of a redress of their grievances at the hands of the middle class. As to striking, he said that when they could not afford to wait out the workmen's day.

The Congress was closed by President Jarry, of London, who concluded his address thus: "Three years ago, at our first Congress at Geneva, we were looked upon as rather a queer lot. The press slighted and ridiculed us; our friends looked doubtful when we unfolded the platform principles which had been agreed to at London, from our adoption by the Congress. To-day our principles are discussed without hesitation; they are proclaimed everywhere, the press approves, and they have won the admiration of America! notwithstanding, sometimes in the most amiable way, but it manifest we have become a power."

"To ensure our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectation. Whatever may happen, we are too strong to die of inanition, and have too tough a constitution to be stamped out of existence by police and government persecutions. We have surrounded the flat obduracy of the Fourth International Congress closed."

And the speaker that followed a strong voice raised the slogan: "Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" which was re-echoed all over the hall.

In the evening sitting, London was again selected as the seat of the General Council, and the members of the last Council unanimously reflected. Paris was also appointed, without a dissentient voice, as the meeting place of the Congress to be held in 1870. The author of *Louis Napoleon*, the President of the French Republic, dares again to threaten France by robbing peaceful travellers of their papers, and avain exposing that great contempt of which he is the perfidious rater, to the contemptuous execrations of the rest of the civilized world.

R. W. HUME.

Easy Chair sustains Mrs. Stowe in her late dea

lady Bryn.

By George Eliot. 344 pp. Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.

3.50

1547 Joseph Moore

1547 Mrs. E. A. Eaton

1547 Benjamin Emerson

1547 John Gordon

1547 Mrs. Adeline T. Swift

1547 M. A. Gibbs

1547 M. H. Brown

1547 Mrs. F. R. Lowell

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1547 Sarah Harris

1547 David W. Cole

1547 Thomas L. Rice

1547 Conrad Wigand

1545 Miss Harris Hallidat

1545 Anna S. Martis

1547 Miss Susie C. Wheeler

1547 A. Coker

1547 Miss Laura W. Stubbins

1547 Mrs. Sarah Holland

1547 Mrs. Mary March

1547 Geo. C. Moore

1547 Taylor Webster

1547 Charles Fitz

1547 J. T. Everett

1547 M. C. Hamilton

1547 Mrs. Emily Johnson

1547 Ludlow Patton

1547 Chas. B. Purvis

1547 J. Parkhurst

1547 Mrs. J. Parker

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PARTING OF SUMMER.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

THOU'LT bearing hence thy roses
Glad summer leaves thee well!
Those shrubs to me are melodies
In every wood and dell;
But are the golden sunset
Of thy latest lingering day?
O tell me o'er this checkered earth
How hast thou passed away?

Brightly, sweet Summer! brightly
Thine hours have been wasted by
To the joyous birds of wood and boughs.
The ranger of the sky,
And brightly might the garden flowers,
To the happy, murmuring bee;
But how to human bosoms,
With all their hopes and fears,
And thoughts that make them eagle wings
To pierce the upward years?

Sweet Summer! to the captive
Thou hast flown in burning dreams
Of the woods with all their hopes and leaves
And the blue rejoicing streams.

To the wasted and the weary,
In the bed of sickness bound;
In sweet, delirious fantasies,
That changed with every sound;
To the sailor on the billows,
In longings wild and vain
For the gushing founts, and breezy hills,
And the homes of earth again.

And unto me, glad Summer!
How hast thou left me to me?
My chosen songs might have kept
From thy hands the song and glee.
Thou hast flown in wayward visions,
In memories of the dead;
To shadows from a troubled heart,
Over a sunny pathway led;
In brief and sudden strivings;
To fling a weight aside;
Mist these thy melodies have ceased,
And all thy dues died!

But O thou gentle Summer!
I gift thy flowers once more,
Bring me again the buoyancy
Wherewith my soul should soar.
Give me to hallow thy sensuous
With song and spirit free;
Or in a purer land than this,
May our next meeting be!

PROPER USE OF THE BIBLE.

A GREAT many people think that the Bible is very sacred book. I will tell you how it is a sacred book. If you read this book, and its moral qualities in it, and they are transferred living virtues to you, then it becomes a sacred book. This book is sacred to you just so far its teachings are incorporated in your experience and feeling and not a bit farther. All that part the Bible is to you which you live by, much of the Bible as you vitalize it valuable to you but so much of it as you do not vitalize is of no to you. You put your Bible in your bookcase. Then it stands all the week, perhaps or ready once a day or once a week, as the case may be. And then it very deservingly. The room still, and your children sit around the room stiff row. You put your spectacles and read as when you read, you lower the key of your voice, for when men of other religions, they always take a solemn note; and you read all the through the chapter and take a blind walking along the road where there are all sorts of flowers on both sides, never seeing a single man read them, and feel a great deal better when they have read the Bible to their family! No tell you the only thing you read in the Bible is which jumps into you, and which you cannot out of you. It is the vital, luminous part, and the dead letter that you read, if you read any of the Bible. Suppose I should set up housekeeping on the same principle that some people set their religious housekeeping? A man goes housekeeping, and gets a Bible, with his name inside, and his name on the outside, and it on the table, in his best room; and there it for months and years without being opened—less there is a funeral in the family. Suppose should go to housekeeping, and should give order to the grocer for three boxes of spangles, saying, "I am going to have a luminous house," and should put those candles away in attic, and never light one of them? What is use of candles but to burn? That is the very figure of our Master. He says, "No man put a candle under a bushel, but he lights it and it on a candlestick."—Henry Ward Beecher.

HINTS ON HORSE-FLESH.

As five years are required for the completion the bone structure of the horse, it is important that he be carefully used until that age. If he is early overworked, the elements which unite his one hundred and thirty bones are prevented from becoming sufficiently fixed to the frame, and he is dwarfed and weak, or dies long before reaching the full twenty-five years which should be the average duration of life and vigor. The muscles of a fine horse ought to be thick and very long; thickness conveys strength and length an extended sweep of limb.

Properly constructed harness is as essential to the comfort of a horse as easy clothes are necessary to the comfort of a man. Harness is not well fitted to the form, the veins are compressed, circulation is retarded and disease ensues. When in motion, the horse regulates his centre of gravity by using his head and necks. The check-rein is therefore inhuman and injurious.

If a horse is compelled to run when his head is held in a vertical position, the gravity is thrown too far back, and he advances with difficulty. The ears may be called indices of a horse's mind. Intelligent animals prick up their ears back. A blind horse directs one ear forward and one backward, and in a deaf horse the ears are without expression.

The ears of the best horses are short and wide apart; the eyes are well open, and the forehead is broad. A broad forehead indicates good brain. The Arab says: "The horse must have the flat forehead and the courage of a bull." The horse breathes by his nose and not by his mouth; hence the nostrils should be large, so the fresh air may be taken in freely. Dealers enlarge the nostrils of their horses by artificial means. The mouth of a young horse is round; in age it becomes narrow and elongated.

The Arab says, speaking of his horse:—"The first seven years are for my younger brother, the next seven for myself, and the last for my enemy."

A horse has only one jugular vein, a man has only three. The withers can never be too high. The higher they are the easier the animal travels. The loins should be short, the chest narrow and the

so noble an animal should be treated with the greatest kindness, and no pains should be to make his bonds as easy to wear as may be. Lemercier.

ANIMALS WITHOUT BRAIN

M. VORT is demonstrating, by experiment that a warm-blooded animal, a bird at least live after its brain has been removed. I fully removes, with hooks and scalpel, the cerebellum from the skull of a pigeon. The operation is concluded, the poor bird is dead under its wing, and remains motionless closed eyes, in this attitude, which it whenever it is disturbed, in order to receive stimulation, and seems to be overcome with pleasure. This condition lasts a few weeks while the victim of the singular mutilation its somnolent condition, opens its eyes, and attempts to fly. It avoids obstacles, shuns hand that would seize it, and appears to be in full force the faculties of hearing and seeing.

Thenceforth the pigeon, without brains, distinguished from those with brains, except their entire forgetfulness of the means of nourishment. They would die of hunger in of grain; it is necessary to introduce food into beak and stomach by the aid of a small rod, coo boldly, come and go, and seem therefore strangers to every sentiment of fear. When they commence walking, they continue the following the same path around the same continually taking refuge in the same cove.

One of these animals deprived five months of its cerebral lobes, seemed to have recovered most all its primitive faculties. It was said to use the conventional expression—and it opened. Previous to this, the space occupied by the central hemispheres, in other words found to be filled either with a fibrous or a serous fluid, while the cerebellum maintained primitive condition, and the skull was sunk the skull of the pigeon in question there ex white mass which presented the characteristic consistency of the white mass of the brain, in two hemispheres, and filling the place wh operation had left vacant.

In each one of the hemispheres there was cavity filled with liquid, while a septum maintained them separate. The mass was composed of primitive nervous fibres, twice convoluted, and of the ganglion cells.

It is the first mass known of the renovation or the

innocent child. This life is now over the dreamy

operating under water.—The *Nouvelles d'Asse* gives a very minute account of the system employed there for working under water. It informs us, was the first to solve the problem of a submarine vessel which he built of copper the purposes of naval warfare, but was obliged give up the plan because of the difficulty of supplying the men with air, especially when they were operate at a distance from the apparatus; and, moreover, his method of propulsion was defective, consisting of jointed oars that could not afford a speed greater than 400 yards per hour. At present many ways have been devised for removing these obstacles. The air is supplied by a mechanical and chemical process combined. Before the vessel is let down a provision of compressed air is secured by means of pumps, and distributed among the various compartments; it is calculated to balance the pressure of the water of the vessel is to enter at the depth required. The pressure of the submarine boat is obtained by increasing her specific weight through the introduction of water into these reservoirs; its ascent effected by the admission of this water which latter therefore acts as a double ballast. The seat of gravity is so arranged as to make the touch bottom with her base and all without a shock. When the ground has not been explored before, the vessel is kept in suspension by a skilful manoeuvre, a proper place is found for her. By ingenious contrivance of equilibrium is obtained between the compressed air and the column of water, and the trap doors communicating with the bed of the sea are then opened. The men, standing with their feet on the floor, but having their heads still in the chamber containing their supply of air, carry the boat to the spot they want to explore; but if they find necessary to leave the craft, each puts on his scapula, or water tight helmet, provided with a visor, through which he receives air from the vessel, and which is screwed to one of the reservoirs compressed air, and can thus work at a tolerable distance from the boat.

HINDOO WRITING.—Writing is a curious art practiced by the Hindoos. They may be often seen walking along their native streets writing a letter, a iron style and a palm leaf are the implements. In writing neither chair or table is needed, the leaf being supported on the middle finger of the left hand and kept steady with the thumb and forefinger. The writer does not, as with us, move along the surface, but, after finishing a few words, fixes the point of the iron in the last letter, and pushes the leaf from right to left, so that he may finish the line. The characters are rendered legible by besmarrying the leaf with ink-like fluid. A letter is generally finished on a single leaf, which is then enveloped in a second, whereupon the address.

M. R. LOFTY AND I.

Mrs. Lofty keeps a carriage. So do I. She has dapple gray to draw it; None, have I. She's no prudery with her coachman. Than an I, With my blue-eyed laughing baby, Trundling by, I hide his face, lest she should see The cherub boy, and envy me.

Her fine husband has white faggers. Mine has not. He could give his bride a palace. Mine, a cot:

She's come home beneath the starlight.—Never comes she.

Mine comes in the purple twilight.—Kisses me.

And prays that he who turns life's sands, Will hold his loved ones in his hands.

Mrs. Lofty has her jewels.—So have I;

She wears her diamond bon Bon.—Inside, I;

She will have her dead son's portal—By-and-by;

I shall buy my treasure with me. When die

For I have love, and she has gold,

She counts her wealth, mine can't be told.

She has those who love her station. None have I;

But I've one true heart beside me. Glad am I;

No change for a kingdom. Nor not I;

It did well with him. By-and-by;

And, the difference define

Twixt Mrs. Lofty's wealth and mine.

—Selected.

SOCIAL LIFE IN CHINA.—In China man and wife never walk together arm in arm in public, nor even side by side, but the wife always follows her lord at a respectful distance, as the women do among the American Indians. At social parties the sexes sit at different tables, occupying separate rooms, and visit only among themselves. Strangers of opposite sexes are never introduced, nor do the women ever speak to the men, unless relatives or very intimate associates of the family. There is no such thing as social life, in our sense of the word, among the Chinese, and all their social and domestic theories and practices are based on the idea of woman's inferiority and insignificance. She is regarded only as a servant and an underling, and in no sense fit to be a companion and equal of man. She feels her inferiority, and in the main submits cheerfully to her fate. The idea of "woman's rights" has never entered her mind. So thoroughly is this feeling of inferiority ingrained in her nature that in the only book ever produced in China by a female author the proposition is gravely stated and elaborately argued and illustrated, that "women were made for the same purpose that tiles are—for men to tread upon." They are accustomed to see the freedom and equality allowed between the sexes among Europeans, and argue strenuously against it; and when vanquished in the argument, they reply with their usual stubbornness and pertinacity: "May be good for 'Merican man; for China man good." Since the coming of European ladies into some of their own women have begun to entertain some little idea of their rights, and it has now become a proverb among men, that "the two most dangerous things that can be imported into China are foreign women and foreign gunpowder." Yet, on the whole, the weaker sex is kindly treated, and in general are not much abused.

HAPPY EXPERIENCE.—"I shall tell you how it was. I put mine hand on mine head and there was von pain. Then I put mine hand on mine body and there was another. Then I put mine hand in mine pocket and there was nothing. So I jine mid de temperature. Now there is no more pain in my head, the pain in mine body was all gone away. I put mine hand in mine pocket, there was twenty dollars. So I stay mid de temperature."

HAIR DRESSING.—Dr. Day, Superintendent of the New York Institute Asylum, recently

erected an address before the inmates of the institution, in which he stated that moderate drink-families, more than bar-room or grocery, schools in which the fundamental principles of temperance are taught. Among other

aspects of the family life, he said:

It is my firm belief that no family accustomed

the daily use of ardent spirits failed to the seeds of that fearful disease, which

either or later produced a harvest of griefs.

In such family you find the school of the pot, which was written within and without

mourning, lamentation and woe." It is here

the tender digestive organs of children are

disturbed and are disposed to habits of temperance.

From long observation I am convinced that

or more of the members of every wine-drink-

family became sooner or later, drunkards,

incurable, in every instance, is the simple fail-

of an attempt to drink moderately."

A FRAGMENT.

THUS, with somewhat of the seer,
Must the mortal plow?

From the future bourn;

Clothe the waste with gleams of grain;

And on midnight's sky of rain

Paint the golden morrow.

—A. FRAGMENT.

—A. FRAGMENT.